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a succession of forest forms, the birch and pine entering soon as pioneers; there followed then in turn the oak, the spruce, and finally the beech. The second part opens with a treatment of Carpathian genera which show slight variation, or which on the other hand are strikingly variable; this study results in interesting deductions of evolutionary importance. There follow a consideration of phenological phenomena, an account of the cultivated plants of the Carpathians, and a phytogeographical description of the thallophytes and bryophytes, which too often are ignored in such treatises. The treatment of the thallophytes is brief, owing to inadequate knowledge of their distribution, but the account of the bryophytes is more satisfactory. The western Carpathians are richer in bryophytes than the eastern Carpathians, owing to the greater rainfall and humidity. The third and final part treats in detail the particular features of the different districts of the Carpathians.—HENRY C. COWLES.

Plant anatomy

A second edition of STEVENS' *Plant anatomy*⁵ has appeared three years after the first edition, which was reviewed in this journal.⁶ That review stated fully the purpose and method of the book, so that only the notable new matter in the second edition needs notice here. It consists of a chapter of 38 pages on reproduction, and has been made imperative by the recent rapid development of plant-breeding as a science, involving as it does the fundamental principles of heredity. Professor STEVENS outlines first the mechanism of sporogenesis and of fertilization as now understood, and then presents in a clear and practical way the conclusions that have been reached by the application of MENDEL'S law. As said in the previous review, Professor STEVENS is an excellent teacher, and therefore, by text and apt illustrations, he has made an obscure region as luminous as it can be made for an elementary student.

As an elementary text on physiological anatomy, in which tissues and their functions are interwoven in their presentation, this volume is unique. It is not the new vascular anatomy, with its phylogenetic motive; or the old anatomy, with its deadness of detail; but the old "skeleton" animated by physiology and ecology rather than by evolution.—J. M. C.

MINOR NOTICES

Das Pflanzenreich.—Part 41⁷ consists of a monograph of the Garryaceae, Nyssaceae, Alangiaceae, and Cornaceae by Dr. WALTER WANGERIN. In

⁵ STEVENS, WILLIAM CHASE, *Plant anatomy, from the standpoint of the development and functions of the tissues, and handbook of micro-technic*. Second edition. pp. xv+379. figs. 152. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co. 1910. \$2.

⁶ Bot. GAZETTE 46:306. 1908.

⁷ ENGLER, A., *Das Pflanzenreich*. Heft 41 (IV. 56^a; 220^{a, b}; 229). Garryaceae, Nyssaceae, Alangiaceae, Cornaceae, von WALTER WANGERIN. pp. 17, 19, 24, 110. figs. 5 (26), 6 (47), 4 (38), 24 (193). Heft 42 (IV. 147). Euphorbiaceae-Jatrophaeae, von F. PAX. pp. 148. figs. 45 (155). Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann. 1910. M 9.20; M 7.40.